

The Times

LOS ANGELES

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

PER WEEK 25c; FIVE CENTS
PER MONTH 50c.

FIFTH YEAR.—12 PAGES.

MUSEMENTS—With Dates of Events.

New Los Angeles Theater—

EVERYBODY'S FAVORITES ARE COMING,
ONLY THREE NIGHTS AND MATINEE,
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 7, 8 and 9.

"THE BROWNIES IN FAIRYLAND."

A musical entertainment in two parts by PALMER COX, under the management of J. B. Pond and W. B. Steele. Special costumes designed by Palmer Cox.

A Gigantic Production—

Living Brownies and Real Fairies.
Reserved seats now on sale at the A. W. Berry Stationery Company, 120 S. Spring Street. Telephone 1146. Evening prices—\$1, 75c, 50c and 25c. Special matinee prices—50c and 25c.

RPHEUM—

(Formerly Grand Operahouse.) 5. MAIN ST., BET. FIRST AND SECOND.

LOS ANGELES' SOCIETY VAUDEVILLE THEATER.

In conjunction with the San Francisco Orpheum. Week Commencing Monday, Jan. 28. A superlatively great company HEADED BY THE PEERLESS LYRIC ARTIST AND COMEDIENNE,

LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS,

The most brilliant character vocalist on the American stage. Assisted by the gifted pianist, F. J. TITUS.

PROF. LOISET, with his troupe of educated Storks, Geese, Dogs and Monkeys.

King of Pardists. Albert Haworthne. The California Bassos.

Performance every evening, including Sunday evening. Prices—Parquette, 25c and each family circle, 30c; gallery, 10c; single box and loge seats, 75c.

BURBANK THEATER

SUNDAY, JAN. 27, LAST WEEK OF

Jeffreys Lewis.

Every evening during week and Saturday matinee. Boucicault's great comedy,

"LED ASTRAY."

Prices as usual. Next week Dailey's stock company in "A Night Off."

Blanchard-Fitzgerald Music Hall—TONIGHT, 8:15 p.m.

FRED A. COOPER, Manager.

LAST CONCERT FULLER-BLAIR TRIO—Miss Kate W. Fuller, piano; Miss Helen Fuller, violin; Mr. Frederick Blair, violoncello. Assisted by Mrs. Washington Berry. Contralto: Mr. C. G. Muskat, Viola.

Fuller-Blair Trio

FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 8:15 p.m.

Admission 75 cents. Piano, Violin, Violoncello.

BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC HALL,

113 S. Spring St.

Steinway Piano is exclusively used at these concerts.

That Extraordinary Jap Statue—

On exhibition at 206 S. Spring, opp Hollenbeck. Photographs, etc., have gone and statue will remain but a very short time longer. Do not by any means let this wonder slip out of the town without seeing it. 18,000 gentlemen and ladies have seen it. It is a copy of the original statue which no one who saw anything approaching it in perfection and life resemblance. Yes we are aware of the great works of ancient and modern times, and of the vast number of statues in the world, and yet we assert that we got the most wonderful of them all.

The Celebrated—

KIMBALL PIANOS

So highly recommended by MM. TAYART and many other great Operatic Artists

and Composers—

PIANOS, GRANDS, ETC.—KIMBALL HOUSE, 102 North Spring St.

SPECIAL NOTICES

PERSONAL—Business.

COSTUMES MADE AFTER THE LATEST MODES AT THE LOS ANGELES PRESS-CUTTING ROOM. Tailored and fitted to measure. Call on or address STEWART BROS., 12½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

DECIDOUS AND CITRUS TREES: We are prepared to fill all orders and make estimates for planting home-grown trees when needed. Call on or address STEWART BROS., 12½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

DRESS-CUTTING EXTRAORDINARY—THE greatest invention of the age, cut 100 different ways, and can be taken off and put on again. Call on or address ZENAS HODGES, 433½ S. Spring, 22½ WILSON BLOCK. First and Spring, 3½ DENTAL-AVE., NURSERY, LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE, including fruit-trees and ornamental trees; apple, peach, apricot, lemon, walnut, etc.; write for catalogue. "Salesyard," 218 W. Fourth st. A. W. EAMES, Prop.

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM—SAVE DOG TOES! Dr. Deacon's electric-heated and magnetic garments will do it. Call on or address ZENAS HODGES, 433½ S. Spring, 22½ WILSON BLOCK. First and Spring, 3½ DENTAL-AVE., NURSERY, LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE, including fruit-trees and ornamental trees; apple, peach, apricot, lemon, walnut, etc.; write for catalogue. "Salesyard," 218 W. Fourth st. A. W. EAMES, Prop.

ELECTRO-PLATING WITH GOLD, SILVER and nickel; reasonable rates; all work guaranteed. MATTHESON PLATING WORKS, 407 W. Fifth.

GO TO THE ALLIANCE NURSERY FOR more than 100 kinds of flowers, including 160 S. Broadway, E. DAEROW, Prop.

I HAVE MOVED MY REAL ESTATE AND insurance office to 107 Broadway, W. W. WINDEY.

LOS ANGELES NURSERY OFFERS BEST stock at lowest prices. 346 S. BROADWAY.

D. MADIGAN FIGURES CLOSE ON ALL kinds of cement work. 300 SAN JUAN BLDG.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 300 S. BROADWAY.

PROFESSIONAL MALE NURSE. TEL. 77.

LOST STRAYED—And Found.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD RING, SET WITH 2 diamonds and an opal. Bet. Sixth and 12th sts. San Julian and Hill. Finder please return to BURBANK THEATER and receive a reward.

LOST—WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FROM CUTTER'S, 2nd and 3rd Yards. 2 gray horses, 4 and 6 years old, weight about 1500 lbs. each; a reward will be given for any information. V. V. COCHIRAN.

LOST—FEBRUARY 1, ON ELECTRIC FENCE, south of Washington st., leather purse containing money, stamps and paper. Leave at TIMES OFFICE and receive liberal reward.

STRAYED—SATURDAY EVENING, DARK CO. cow, short horn, white, initial tag in right ear, chews around horns with pale lock. Reward, 1400 SANCTEET ST.

LOST—FORE END OF SINGLE-BARRELED shotgun on Grand-ave. cable line or Wash. st. Leave same at TUFTS-LYONS & CO. and receive liberal reward.

FOUND—A LADY'S GOLD RING, HOWARD SUMMIT, team horses, one large gray, other cream color. Finder please inform MOOR & DRAPER, Verndale.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 22, at 949 W. Adams st., 2 gold hairpins, lost at TIMES OFFICE. REWARD.

LOST—ON SECOND BET. BROADWAY and ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FIFTH AVES. Finder leave at Y.M.C.A. ROOF. REWARD.

LOST—SOME PAPERS AND INSURANCE policy, tied in wrapping paper. Finder leave at TIMES OFFICE. REWARD.

LOST—OVERCOAT, IN EAST LOS ANGELES or Pasadena area. Reward for return to 108 E. FIRST ST. REWARD.

FOUND—SAM THE CHAMPION HORSE, knicker, N. BROADWAY.

PATENTS—And Patent Agents.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS IN ALL countries obtained, bought and sold, by J. DAY & CO., who since 1849 have sold leading inventors, manufacturers and others. Los Angeles office, rooms 223-233 BRADBURY BLDG.

KNIGHT BROS., PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS; Est. 1843. 308 STIMSON BLDG.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

The Times

Associated Press Reports Briefed.

BY CABLE—Pages 2, 3.

Further details of the sinking of the steamer Elbe—The number of the drowned stated to be 374—Statement of the captain of the Crathie at Rotterdam—The Japanese capture the Wei-Hai-Wei fort. IN CONGRESS—Page 2.

SENATOR HILL of New York presented a petition of the leather and hide trade of New York, requesting the issue of \$500,000 of gold bonds—Senator Gorman makes an impassioned speech on financial matters—Senator Chandler of New Hampshire tries to unseat Martin of Kansas—Long debate over the Reilly Funding Bill. ATLAS—Pages 1, 2, 3, 6.

Disparities were also received from Guayquila, Atlanta, Stockton, Oakland, City of Mexico, Indianapolis, Alton, Ill.; Kingston, N. Y.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Bristol, R. I.; Newburgh, N. J.; Baltimore and other places.

GENERAL EASTERN—Pages 1, 2, 3, 6.

Ward McAllister dead... Romantic story of kindergartened children at Chicago...A strange mystery—Finding skeletons in a pond...A Southern Pacific scheme...A car mail service in Chicago...A child bitten by an English sparrow dies... "Cherokee Bill," the Cook gang outlaw, captured...Kansas City, Kan., cleared of gamblers...England will take an American loan, payable in gold...Gold reserve further reduced...The Mexico and Guatemala trouble.

PACIFIC COAST—Pages 1, 8.

Ex-County Clerk Packard of Bakersfield short in his accounts... Hurley, the briber, convicted... Masked men hold up a Southern Pacific train in Arizona and get all the money in the express safe...California legislative doings...Subscriptions for the San Joaquin Valley Railroad coming in fast...Ex-Senator Fair's stolen will still undiscovered...A rate war is eminent between the Pacific Mail and Canadian Steamship companies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—Page 5.

Interest on savings-bank deposits... Importing products that should be raised at home...Street railway franchises...The Oregon coal mines...Activity in London wool-sellers...A new bond issue said to be decided on...Meetings of prominent bankers in New York...Eastern and foreign money and product markets.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Page 11.

Verdicts against the illegal wine-sellers at Pasadena...Probably fatal stabbing affray between Ventura county ranchers...Insurance swindlers brought to terms in Orange county...Exciting experience of a traveling party in San Bernardino county.

THE CITY—Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.

Arrival of the visiting legislators—Inspection of the Normal School and the local military...Alex. Doctor puts forth another effort to secure his freedom...A peculiar civil suit on trial before Judge McKinley...Adjourned session of the City Council—School matters further discussed...Meeting of the Park Commissioners...Arrival of the Southern Pacific train that was robbed in Arizona—Statements of eye-witnesses...An unknown man commits suicide.

WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—For Southern California: Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature; light to fresh north-easterly winds.

The Weather Bureau states that a cold wave will occur in Nebraska and Northern Kansas.

RAILWAY FUNDING BILL.

Reilly Has not Much Hope of its Passing.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(Special Dispatch) The debate on the Reilly Funding Bill was resumed today and six speeches delivered, three for the bill and three against it. The result of the discussion has much encouraged the opposition. They believe they have made substantial gains. Reilly, the author of the bill, admitted tonight there were grave doubts as to its passage. The railroad, which had been confident all along, has suddenly become active. Judge Boatner of Louisiana said tonight he felt positive certain members who yesterday voted for the rule to consider the bill, will vote in the negative when the measure is put upon its passage. The general debate on the bill has now come to an end unless time can be obtained for it tomorrow.

Leaving Savannah he settled in Newport, R. I., and made the fashionable popularity of that place. He was a leader of modish society by nature and training. Professionally, Mr. McAllister was a lawyer. He was graduated from Yale, and went to San Francisco in the fall of 1852. Western life, which was then crude, did not satisfy him, and after practicing law with Hall McAllister, his brother, he came East and married Miss Sarah Gibbons, a lady of wealth and good position. Then it was that he settled in Newport. He dressed quietly, always in dark clothes, invariably wearing a huge hat and cutaway coat in the street and overgarter. The Astors, Chandlers, Samuel Ward, Marion Crawford, Julia Ward Howe, the Boston Appletons and Princes, the Paterson Bonapartes, the Massachusetts Parkers, were all his relatives.

SOLVED MYSTERY.

About Staked Skeletons Found in a Pond.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

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CHIEF ARTHUR ARRIVES.

SAFETY VALVE.

By Telegraph to The Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The mystery in connection with the finding of the bodies of Alexander McClelland and his son in river near St. Louis, in 1892, was solved yesterday. Wesley Taylor, a laborer residing in Belleville, Ill., to whom the bodies were given for burial, stated that he found the bodies in the river and took them to the coroner's office. The coroner's office identified the bodies as those of Alexander and his son.

PERSONAL—PLANS MADE CHEAP.

houses built by day or contract. TULLY & BURGESS, 108 S. Hill st. 2.

PERSONAL—MAGNETISM, SCIENTIFIC

massage and scalp treatments, to ladies, by lady practitioner. Address C. Box 422 S. Spring st.

PERSONAL—MISS KATHARINE LAMPARD, known as "Starlight," the celebrated little living healer of the age; no religious creeds; instantaneous cures for all organic troubles; no medicine, instruments or pain; sure cures; lady attendant; low fees. 222 N. Main, room 15, 16, 17.

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press car from the front passenger coach. As soon as this was accomplished, one of the men who had compelled the uncoupling then gave a signal to the men guarding the engineer to have him start ahead. This was done and the brakeman and fireman were left behind.

"They made Ziegler run the locomotive, which then had but two cars attached, ahead for about two miles, and when he had gone so far, compelled him to back for a short distance. The night was dark, it then being about 9 o'clock, but they had the place intended for their operations marked by a fire. Their horses were near by and it seems probable that they rode to the place before that time, built the fire, and then got out and walked to Wilcox to take the train.

"The situation at this time was that the express car was in the rear, with the baggage and mail car next, my end of it being next to the locomotive. The robbers rouned vigorously on the door of the express car, and got no response, so the messenger had left the coach soon after it was uncoupled from the rest of the train. They did not wait many seconds before they began to force the door with sledge hammers. In that way they finally opened it.

"They worked without taking much above a whisper, and started to blow open the safe. In order to do this they piled bags of Mexican dollars on the dynamite against the safe. Again and again they fired a blast without much effect. When firing they would light a fuse and retreat behind a corner of the car till the explosion was over. The robbers were deliberate and must have had about ten minutes apart. The robbers were thus engaged for about an hour. They kept the engineer under close watch all the while, and it was not till they had exhausted their explosives and fired the seventh blast that they were able to force the safe open. The express car scattered the adobe dollars in all directions, and I could hear them dropping on the roof over me for nearly fifteen seconds after the firing.

"The men talked civilly with the engineer. They said that they were out of money and were resolved to take desperate chances. They asked to be allowed to eat, but when he said he had only a sandwich, they told him to let go, for he might want it himself. After the last explosion they hurried away, not forgetting, however, to say good-by to the engineer.

"I could see four of them riding away, and they appeared to be bare-chested, body with them. They kept Ziegler away from the locomotive so long that it was almost 'dead' when they left. I was expecting they would demand admission to my car and I took the trouble to put my watch and some other articles which might be of value to them, where they would readily find them. They made off with the doors before they left, and a voice from behind a bush a few feet away remarked that I had better keep pretty quiet, which I did. After the men left, there was not much delay in backing two miles to the rest of the train."

WHAT PASSENGERS SAW.

The Robbery Was Very Cleverly Executed.

George Comerford, one of the passengers on the train, said the first intimation that anything was wrong, as far as the passengers knew, was the report of the shot fired when the express and mail cars had been uncoupled from the rest of the train as a signal to the men who were guarding the engine that they were to uncouple him to run away.

"There was naturally great consternation among the passengers," he said, "but fortunately, few of them were women. One of the men aboard was ready to be one of a party to get out and hunt the bandits, but there were no others who cared to participate in the search. The men who uncoupled the dynamite or giant powder used in blowing open the safe could be heard quite plainly, although it was two miles away. The people in the coaches kept pretty quiet, not knowing what was going to happen."

"After the robbery the Mexican dollars which had been thrown by the force of the explosion were, a good many of them, picked up by the passengers. These, as well as fragments of the safe and other small articles, were eagerly gathered and retained as souvenirs. None of the passengers were hurt the least."

"When the robbers had finished their work, they uncoupled the mail and express cars had been backed to the passenger coaches and coupled, the whole train backed to Wilcox, where, in what seemed an incredibly short time, a posse was organized to pursue the robbers."

The country about the town is rough and mountainous, and with a fair start the bandits would have a good chance of outdistancing their pursuers. The west south and from what I could learn, do not think there was any opportunity for them to throw their pursuers off the trail by taking a circular course and going in another direction. I suppose that by this time the robbers have crossed the Mexican line."

Capt. Henry Heep of the El Paso police was also aboard the train. The smoky at the time, and for quite a while nobody there knew what was taking place.

"We didn't know what was up," said he, "until the conductor came in and told us it was a hold-up. He left and started back to the station, and when the car stopped we continued talking until the resolution was not privileged.

Mr. Chandler appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Gorman moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The appeal was laid on the table, 39 to 6, many Republican Senators not voting.

An effective step was taken at this point to bring the entire financial question to the discussion of financial resolutions was taken, fruitless. Appropriation bills were waiting, and the days of Congress were fast.

This brought Mr. Hill to his feet. He suggested to Mr. Gorman there were measures quite as important as appropriations, and he considered several of these financial resolutions as among these.

Mr. Gorman, (Rep.) of New Hampshire, interjected a privileged resolution asserting that at the time of the recent election of Mr. Martin to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kansas, the latter body was not legally organized, and that Mr. Martin was not entitled to his seat. The presiding officer ruled that the resolution was not privileged.

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N. E. corner of First and Broadway. Ex-Mission San Gabriel.
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: E. KATE, 187 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Los Angeles Times

Founded December 4, 1881.

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

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A Mercantile Edition is now proposed, and for the expenses of this edition subscriptions are invited. One offer of \$250 has already been received.

THE TRAMP PROBLEM.

The tramp problem continues to be a pressing one throughout the country, and it is probable that the present California Legislature will take up the question. Here in Los Angeles the problem has been to a certain extent solved by the proposed establishment of a workhouse, in which tramps will be forced to labor for their board and lodging. This, however, is only a partial solution of the question. While it is true that a great majority of these wanderers upon the face of the earth are men who would rather do anything than work, there are exceptions to this rule—more, indeed, than many people suppose. The general hard times throughout the country, and the unusual depression in business have thrown a very large number of people out of employment, and some of these have left their place of residence in the hope of finding elsewhere work that they could not obtain at home. It is to be hoped that we have not yet got so far in America that the man who moves around looking for work, and who is willing to work when he gets a chance, is considered to be a criminal. Provision should be made for such cases as these, where a man can get work sufficient to assure him board and lodging without losing his self-respect. Such a plan would be that which has been frequently referred to in The Times, namely, the establishment of barracks in Elysian Park, where men could work, say for a half day, for their board and lodging, giving them a chance to look around for employment during the other half time. It would be an easy thing for the police to distinguish between the worthy man out of employment and the regular tramp. If any of the latter should creep into such an institution, they could soon be "spotted" and placed where they belong—in the chain gang or the workhouse.

The tramp problem is so comparatively new in the United States that it is not surprising there is some confusion of ideas in regard to dealing with it. In the older countries of Europe, where they have had the poor with them always, systems of dealing with this question have been evolved that appear to work very well, and from which Americans might possibly gather some useful hints. A recent official document on file in the State Department furnishes some information respecting the plan pursued in Germany in dealing with tramps—a plan which was rendered necessary by the inundation of German cities in 1871 by discharged soldiers of the Franco-German war.

Each city in Germany is divided into precincts, and for the relief of the destitute each precinct has a building or office, an executive officer, and a board of relief, which meets once a fortnight. Citizens are warned not to give money or food to beggars, but to refer them to the office of the precinct. There they receive food or money if needed, and their circumstances are inquired into; a statement of their case is laid before the precinct board, and a decision is reached on the form which relief should take. Connected with the relief stations are lodgings called "herberges," which like our station-houses supply food and shelter to those who are destitute, on the condition that the pauper, if phys-

ical amount of interest due at any date, and would gauge the exact commercial value of the bonds. They would be readily available for collateral security. They would be transferable, and could be used interchangeably as cash in real estate or other business transactions. In fact, the persons holding them would have on hand a fund as good as cash, which could be drawn upon, in any emergency, for investment or for current expenses, as the bonds would always be marketable and interchangeable at their face valuation, plus accrued interest. The bonds might be disposed of through the various government agencies—perhaps as has been heretofore suggested, through the postoffices.

The advantages of a popular loan, in brief, are numerous and obvious, with no material disadvantages. While it is not good governmental policy for the nation to be obliged to borrow money in a time of peace, by all means, if money must be borrowed, let the people be given a chance to loan it, and to clip the coupons.

Bills have been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Denison and Assemblyman Brusie for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of the laws against cruelty to animals. It seems that, under the present laws, there is no well-defined authority for taking from an owner or possessor any old, diseased and incurable animal, when such owner or possessor refuses to give it up. It is proposed to remedy this defect by providing for the citing of such owner or possessor before a magistrate and compelling him to show cause, within reasonable time, why the animal should not be killed. The objection to this plan is that there is too much red tape about it. It would be better to invest humane officers with discretionary power to kill suffering animals, when they deem such a course necessary, and provide for paying damages afterward, if it can be shown that the owner has suffered damage. A suffering and incurable animal should not be allowed to suffer a moment longer than absolutely necessary. The law should also make it obligatory upon humane officers and police officers, where there is no Humane Society, to take prompt action in cases of this kind.

A POPULAR LOAN.

The embarrassing "predicament" in which the administration finds itself, as a consequence of its own blundering and mismanagement, appears to leave no present alternative but another issue of bonds. Under the existing tariff the revenues are almost certain to be insufficient for current expenses, and, as no new tariff bill is likely to pass while Cleveland remains in the executive chair, the deficit in the revenues must be made up by borrowing money. Any business, private or public, which is conducted on borrowed capital must necessarily be conducted at a disadvantage, it is true. But that is neither here nor there. It is not a theory, but a "predicament" which now confronts us "like a house a-fire," and there seems to be nothing left to do but to make the most of a bad situation, and call out the machine.

If, then, there must be another loan, let it be a popular loan. If the government must borrow more money, by all means let it borrow money from the people at large. Instead of from the money-changers of Wall street or of Europe. Let our own people provide the government with the money it needs, and let them get the interest on the loans. The government's credit is still good, notwithstanding Democratic mismanagement. A loan of almost any amount could be floated among the people, provided the bonds offered were of small enough denominations to allow of their purchase by men and women of moderate means, who have a few surplus dollars for which they are seeking permanent and safe investment. The savings banks of the land are overflowing with the savings of prudent and thrifty people, who would be glad to invest their small means in government bonds at 3 per cent interest. If the government is to pay out seven or eight hundred millions of dollars in interest, let the money be paid to these deserving people, who constitute the "bone and sinew," the life-blood and the hope of the nation.

The recent bond issued have been put forth in such manner as to be available only to capitalists, and have consequently been gobbled up by the great banking syndicates, and in part resolved at a sharp advance over the purchase price. If profits are thus to be realized, let the people realize them. If there is to be traffic in the nation's credit, let the people of the nation come in on the ground floor.

Under the plan indorsed by Mr. Cleveland, bonds would be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in denominations of \$20 and \$50 and multiples thereof. Care should be taken that the supply of bonds of the lower denominations is sufficient to meet the demand. It might be well to limit the number or amount of such bonds to be sold to any one individual. It would be far better to place \$100,000,000 in the hands of 1,000,000 persons than to place that amount in the hands of an individual or a wealthy syndicate. Of course it would be necessary to have some bonds of large denomination; but even these might be placed judiciously, and so as to avoid the absorption of the whole issue in the hands of a comparatively small number of persons.

A clause limiting the number of bonds to be sold to any one individual would be the determining factor in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

An exchange says that "every patriotic American should purchase American goods only, for consumption, and thereby help to give employment to American labor." This is all well enough, as a theory. But purchasers are not able to distinguish between foreign and domestic goods, when both are offered for sale. And if they could, the question of price would be the determining factor in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

The sinking of the steamer Elbe, off the English coast, as detailed in the dispatches, is one of the most terrible of recent marine disasters. The tales told by survivors form a sickening narrative, which is replete with every element of horror. That some one blundered terribly in this matter is

evident, but it will be some time yet before the responsibility for the disaster is located.

Four weeks from next Monday the life of the Fifty-third Congress will end. Senator Quay has a type-written speech on some subject or other, which he hopes to read before the session ends. It consists of the Lord knows how many pages, making a pile of manuscript a foot thick. He thinks its reading would occupy between two and three weeks. Mr. Quay will probably not get a chance to read his speech—which means that it is not likely ever to be read. Mr. Quay's speech would be a terrible infliction, if once he got started; but it might serve to shield the country from a worse infliction, or kill off a few surplus statesmen.

Wall street is in a flurry of expectation, anticipating a new 5 per cent, loan within a few days. There are good reasons for believing that Wall street's expectations in this regard are well founded. Congressional action at this session is improbable, and the administration's "predicament" is in the imperative mood.

During the Republican years 1891-92 there were 22,000 failures in the United States, with total liabilities of \$301,772,284. During the Democratic years 1893-94 there were 28,281 failures, with liabilities of \$352,023,232. Figures are often more eloquent than homilies, and they don't lie.

It begins to look as if there would really be a "scrap" between Mexico and the combined republics of Central America. Guatemala alone could hardly cope with Mexico. But the united strength of Central America will make the fight an interesting one, with the outcome doubtful.

Mexico declines with thanks the offers of Graham and Grover to mediate in the Guatemala quarrel. President Diaz has a distinct remembrance of the Hawaian affair, the Armenian affair, and the Japan-China affair, and has no use for that sort of diplomacy.

Gov. Budd is quoted as saying that a woman suffrage bill will probably pass the Legislature. How about the State Constitution?

Of course the Japanese have captured Wet-Hai-Wai. It was only a question of time.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—"Home Sweet Home" at the Los Angeles Theater last evening was very well patronized, and went off with very few hitches for an amateur performance. The waits between the acts were a little long, but the will probably be remedied at this evening's performance and the audience was good.

The piece is a pretty transcription of the old story of "Genevieve" and which has so many names, the bride who, on the eve of her wedding day, in a game of hide-and-seek, hid in an old chest where her lad falls sick, who comes forward in "Home Sweet Home" this story arises before the audience as a dream of Lovell, a poor painter, who is hopelessly in love with Lillian, a nobleman's daughter. The scene opens in the home of the Lovells, during a winter evening. The family, son and daughter and two little children, are sitting around the room when they are surprised by the country singing school. A general merry-making follows, into which some bright music is introduced in the shape of choruses sung by the school. During the frolic, young Lovell walks away from his wife and falling asleep by the fire, she sees him and love descends from the picture he has painted of her. She wakes him, and he declares his love for her. The story of Genevieve, with himself as hero and Lillian as heroine, passes before him, and he is finally awakened by his little sister, who comes to tell him that his mother has died. They have departed. It is a pretty little scene, all the way through, some of the scenic effects in the dream being very fine. College athletics by members of the Los Angeles Athletic Club were introduced, also fancy dances by Misses Smith and Hassan.

Young Lovell was played with especial skill by Windfield Black, who is a good actor, besides being the possessor of a beautiful voice. His scene in the garret, where, by chance, he finds the wedding veil of his lost bride, of course in his dream, in the chest and thus learns her fate, was very impressive. Lillian was charmingly represented by Miss J. Bond Francisco. The remainder of the cast was well carried out and is as follows:

Miles Lovell J. W. Barr
Young Lovell Winfield Black
Mrs. Lovell Mrs. C. S. Correll
Miss Lovell Mrs. C. D. Clegg
Sister Ruth Mrs. L. A. Meeser
The Baron Marion Vignore
The Baroness Mrs. Pauline Gandy
Alvy Resin, the Beau Ludwig Semler
The Four Jolly Old Boys E. Colwell, R. Sullivan, J. R. Lodge, H. D. Price
Dame Lovell Mrs. L. A. Meeser
Sister Ruth Mrs. L. A. Meeser
The Baron Marion Vignore
The Baroness Mrs. Pauline Gandy
Alvy Resin, the Beau Ludwig Semler
Grandmother Miss Lenora Allen

The members of the singing school are: Myles, Gray, Eades, Eddor, Aylesworth, Anderson, Pierces, Risks, Newbold, A. Bouchard, Y. L. Bouchard, Jones, B. Robson, May Robson, Minetta, Robson, Nina Fallon, May Fallon, Shackleton, Hemb, Field, Heath, White, Lapham, Cullen, Stringam, Cromwell, Joseph, Messrs. Howe, Chapman, Douglass, Curran, Wagin, Goodman, Hayes, De Bray, Clegg, Bowles, Wilder, Moore, Tracy, Lockhart, Conaway, McKeedy, Morgan, Throop, Elevation, Lodge and others, and the wedding guests consisted of Misses Gardner, Collins, Langstaff, Knecht, Penfield, Collins, Ryan, Burnett, Land, Lester, Marix, Easton, Smith, Robinson, Jones, Mimes, Burnett, O'Brien, Miller, Siem, Hunt, Martin, Henderson, Ridderhough, Teale, Bunnell, Jeffress, Austin, Vail, Silton, Burnett and others.

In the intermission between the first and second acts, Mrs. Minnie Hance-Owens sang the familiar "Alabama Coon" in costume, which brought down the house. "Home Sweet Home" is without doubt the best musical bit of music, well acted and cast.

The music is all of a popular character, the humor really funny, while at times tears are very near the eyes.

Aside from the fact that society has taken hold of it for sweet charity's sake, the production is well worth the attention of the amusement-loving public. The performance will be repeated tonight.

FINE ICE CROP.

KINGSTON (N. Y.) Jan. 31.—This is ideal weather for the Hudson River ice harvest, and it is now in full progress at every point. The zero nights have made excellent ice and the cakes now being hauled are from nine to eleven inches thick. It is estimated that about 150,000 tons of ice will be taken from the various houses on the river. Five hundred men in the employ of the Glasgow Company at Glasgow have struck for \$2 per day instead of \$1.75. They were joined by four hundred men at the house of Oaks & Thompson. Some of the companies are already paying those wages and their men will not be molested.

The Case Continued.

KIDNAPED CHILDREN.

A ROMANTIC STORY INVOLVING RUSSIAN FAMILIES.

The Two Children of Count Lesenies Smitska are Supposed to Have Been Kidnaped by Their Grandfather.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A message sent out from the Thirty-fifth-street police station last night brings to light an interesting story with many romantic features, involving two families prominent among the nobility of Russia.

The message requested the police of the city to look out for the two children of Count Lesenies Smitska, who, it is said, have been kidnaped. The children are Minnie and Eddie, aged 12 and 10 years respectively. It is said that agents of their grandfather, Count Phillip Agamon-Lubenski of Warsaw, Poland, have carried off the children and taken them back to Warsaw. Count Lubenski is Smitska's father-in-law and it is said that the children are heirs to an immense estate in Poland. In 1880 Smitska lived with his parents on their ancestral estates at Czernow. At the imperial court, it is said, he met the daughter of Count Lubenski. They became enamored of each other, but because of a feud between the two families, a long standing, they were forbidden to marry. This, however, did not prevent clandestine meetings, and finally the lovers decided to elope. They succeeded in reaching New York. They had considerable money and for several years lived in comparative affluence. In 1890 the Count was left a widower and the children were orphans since their parents had died.

The Count came to Chicago, his circumstances meanwhile becoming poorer. He was forced to obtain a situation as a waiter in a down-town restaurant, and in this way had supported himself and children until recently he has been unable to earn a living.

He was forced to sell his possessions, and a girl, have been born. Then the Count came to Chicago, his circumstances meanwhile becoming poorer. He was forced to obtain a situation as a waiter in a down-town restaurant, and in this way had supported himself and children until recently he has been unable to earn a living.

It begins to look as if there would really be a "scrap" between Mexico and the combined republics of Central America. Guatemala alone could hardly cope with Mexico. But the united strength of Central America will make the fight an interesting one, with the outcome doubtful.

During the Republican years 1891-92 there were 22,000 failures in the United States, with total liabilities of \$301,772,284. During the Democratic years 1893-94 there were 28,281 failures, with liabilities of \$352,023,232. Figures are often more eloquent than homilies, and they don't lie.

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LA FIESTA.

TAKEN TO RAISE THE FUNDS.
Men Asked to Contribute to the Celebration—The Formal Application as it Was Sent Out.

Merchants' Association of Los Angeles completed its arrangements for delegation to the business men and spirited citizens of the city for a carry out their plans for La Fiesta.

Various committees which have participated with the details of the incoming event have been thoroughly organized, and have their work well in hand.

Believed that the fiesta, carried on the broad and original plan, will be a brilliant success, and be the forerunner of annual fests that add one more charm to the many fairs of Los Angeles and Southern California.

Finance Committee of the Merchants' Association has prepared an application to the merchants and citizens that reflect possible reference to the program of '94 is all that we consider necessary for the purpose to which these are devoted.

Gratifying interest accorded the society's past efforts inspires the belief that the fests of Los Angeles are with art and soul, and will, without exception, lend their moral and financial support in making the coming La Fiesta a brilliant affair, and one to be remembered in the annals of history.

A programme, as outlined by the committee, will require the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, some in the neighborhood of \$30,000, and do not hesitate to believe that the money of our people and the liberality for which they are so justly noted, will supply us with themselves at this time, as a result of this we hope to see offers overflow.

Need hardly mention in connection with this that the interests of all will be zealously guarded, and they will be carefully and satisfactorily accounted for.

Finance Committee, which has in the collecting of funds for La Fiesta, strongly appeal to you for a libation, feeling assured that you recognize the great good that will come to our beloved city and her fortunate inhabitants. The daily papers will report collections as they are made, and such committees as are supplied with seal of the Merchants' Association be empowered to receive subscriptions.

Kindly send your check, or sign a respective voucher.

M. H. NEWMARK,
W. C. PURRY.

Finance Committee, accompanying the letter is a form of paper, in which the subscriber promises to demand to H. Jenkins, treasurer, amount as he may subscribe, to the fund for '95.

Association will supplement this request by such committee work as may be arranged.

JUDGE TORRANCE'S CLUB.—

Unfortunate Utterance is in the Nature of a Boomerang.

IN DIEGO, Jan. 30. — (Special Correspondence.) The extraordinary action of the E. S. Torrance of the Superior Court suggesting the use of a club upon newspapermen, as reported in The Times of January 28, is regarded as a direct intimation of a desire of curtailling the freedom of the press and restricting the constitutional liberties of a conscientious body of journalistic workers. Coming as this intimation does from a judicial officer of influence in this State, a man who is of the ablest jurists in the country, statement carries with it a significance which cannot be overlooked.

People are known to the eye of the press like their freedom from taxation, whether that oppression be legal or otherwise. And for this reason people demand that the press shall not be a censor such as exists in Asia and elsewhere, where nations bend to control what is written.

The San Diego Sun, in speaking of Judge Torrance's reference to the use of a club upon newspaper men, says, on January 29:

We protest against the employment of language by a judge of the Superior Court, wherein we ask, is it less subjective of social order than inflammatory language in the presence of the press?

We submit, with entire respect to the personality of Judge Torrance and his son, that his language is unbecoming a judge, no matter how extreme the gravitation. A judge is supposed to be impartial and without passion. Judge Torrance speaks both power and passion, and the manner of it both excites and rather justifies than condemns the conduct which inflamed him. The moral of speech is that of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. It is a judicial action of universal self-redress.

If it proper and lawful to reply to journalism, surely the law can be made to be less severe than the shillah of an injury box, the knuckles, knife and sandpaper for the judiciary, a retrogression which, no doubt, would be welcomed by the disloyal Loyalists in Hawaii or the Poles in Pennsylvania, but scarcely by the friends who have taken pleasure in promoting Judge Torrance's fortune, among whom St. Louis and most of us.

For Senator Barbara, Henry L. Wilson, Miss E. Strong, R. E. Hyde, F. W. Seal, E. D. Goodrich, Mrs. J. W. Ord, C. R. Thompson, R. Dell.

SUPERIOR STOVES AND RANGES.

No better. Made by Bridge & Beach Co., St. Louis. Sold in Los Angeles for fifteen years. Cass & Smur Stove Co., Nos. 224 and 226 South Spring street.

\$10,000 Pop.

There are no stoves on the market that approach these. They are the best made, the strongest heating, the most efficient working stoves of their class ever produced, giving the best and purest combustion. It is possible to secure in a stove of this size and weight, the heat equivalent to the removal of smoke within the burner, creates a mild and healthy atmosphere in the room. One week will last a whole month. They are graceful and symmetrical and are rest stoves. See them at the W. C. Furry Stove Co., No. 120 to 126 North Spring street.

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IF OTHERS fall, try hypnotism; and pay when cured. Prof. Anderson, \$21.50 Spring.

"JESSE MOORE" whiskies are unequalled for purity and quality.

of Chief Glass on her to further their designs. She fled to San Francisco and Bennett was here acting the high-flier on her money, when she discovered the true state of affairs and returned, burning to bring him to trial for his base deception. Prof. Anderson, however, has made up what he could in his personal check for \$1200 a few I.O.U.s from boon companions and his jewelry. He is trying to raise the balance.

Meanwhile his wife sues for a divorce in San Francisco and Messrs. Rush & Davis, for Mrs. Stelling, are holding him down here.

DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS.

He Was One of the Leading Physicians of the Country.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 31. (Special Correspondence.) The death of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis is a matter of interest to thousands in Southern California who have consulted this distinguished physician. Dr. Loomis died suddenly on January 23 from pneumonia, at his home on West Thirty-fourth street, New York city. He was one of the most conspicuous figures in the medical fraternity of the country, while his records in the specialty of respiratory diseases were of wide reputation. Dr. Loomis was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1831, and was graduated in 1851 from Union College. He was a leading spirit in Bellevue and Mt. Sinai hospitals, and for fifteen years was consulting physician to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. For more than thirty years Dr. Loomis was connected with the University of the City of New York, having been an adjunct professor of the Institute and Professor of Medicine in 1864, and a full professor in 1866. Dr. Loomis was a member of the principal medical societies of America and Europe, and had at different times been president of the New York Pathological Society, and the New York State Medical Society. He was a member of the American Medical Association.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1, 1895.

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CORONADO

DURING THE WINTER



HAS THE WARMEST CLIMATE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Pleasure Seeker Finds the greatest variety of enjoyments.

The greatest comfort and health-restoring atmosphere For The Invalid.

For The Tourist The finest winter sea-side resort in America.

Steam Heaters Throughout the Hotel.

CORONADO Agency, 129 North Spring St., Los Angeles.

GORDAN

The Tailor.

All Work

Warranted and kept in repair one year.

104 S. Spring St.

OFFICE, NADAU.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

TWICE A DESERTER.

A Man Who Soon Tired of Army Life.

William P. Kilgore, a deserter from the Presidio, San Francisco, was apprehended by Constable Myers yesterday, and was lodged in the County Jail for safe-keeping until the officer dispatched by the commandant arrived to take him back.

Kilgore is a tall, neat, soldierly-looking young man of 25, who enlisted at San Francisco in 1891. He was fascinated by the glitter of the brass buttons and signed for five years' service in the artillery. He was assigned to Co. K of the Fifth, and was soon the equal of his comrades in every way.

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THE State Legislature in the remote past established a precedent in sending throughout the State committees of investigation upon whom the duty was supposed

to devolve of examining into the matter of the State's disbursements upon public institutions and their just administration. In its God-given wisdom each successive Legislature has followed the precedent established, and each committee, or committee, have nominally accepted the accompanying duties, which have largely been of a supposititious character.

But times have changed, the stress of hard times and the more sober judgment of the people demand retrenchment in expenditures and reforms in the cumbersome machinery of administration. To day, pursuant to a resolution of both legislative houses, committees of investigation are in the city, and have already begun their work.

In reality these visiting legislators compose four committees, but the three following sub-committees of the Senate in their consolidated form compose one general committee.

Committee on Public Buildings, other than prisons: Senators Andrus of Los Angeles, Shippey of Butte and Tehama, Biggs of San Francisco, Gessford of Napa, and Mathews of Los Angeles.

Committee on Military Affairs: Senators Bert of San Francisco, Pedlar of Fresno, Mathews of Los Angeles, and Arms of San Francisco; J. C. Keeler, clerk.

Committee on State Prisons and Prison

they consequently had a very natural difficulty about appearing before so many men, but legislators are not generally supposed to be afflicted with an excess of modesty, and so the Senator's preliminary remarks provoked a laugh. He proceeded to say that there were thirty-six members included in the visiting party—the largest committee that had visited in Southern California. "I think that his committee will have investigation, and now we have gentlemen from the North, from the middle counties, as well as from the South, ready to engage in a work with which some of them are familiar."

Senator Mathews then presented Senator Andrus of Pomona, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, who had his head pulled in the cause of the Normal School, and he pledged himself to do all he could to advance its interests.

Senator Gessford, who was in Los Angeles two years ago on a similar errand, spoke to the following effect:

"In being commissioned to find out your needs, I am bound to say that my errand, and an investigation of this kind may only help to assist in obtaining the appropriation desired. I have always taken a deep interest in the normal schools, and while by no means advocating prodigies in dispensing the public funds, yet if ever I am charged with being extravagant in voting for appropriations, it will be for some such reason as the carrying on of normal schools. But I do not think it is any think extravagant that is being asked for, but only for what you actually need." He concluded with a little paternal advice to the pupils present.

Senator Biggs, who was also in Los Angeles two years ago, was too modest to make a speech but plied his support to the party. He told the assembly that he had been asked by Senator Thomas of Nevada as a young gentleman who had just got out of the normal school, who is a native son, and who two years ago, was sent to the Assembly. At that time his father, grandfather and great-grandfather walked to the polls to vote. Senator Biggs then referred to his school days as the happiest in his life, but, coming to the direct master in hand, he said he was one of those reformers in Sacramento who believed in certain economies being practiced. "The people," he remarked, "have reached that point where they won't stand the abuse of public trust, but nevertheless I am sure what you want to do in the present case is not more than is actually requisite."

Various others of the legislative party spoke in the same strain. Congressman MacLachlan, who stated he was present by the merest accident, echoing the general sentiment that had been expressed regarding the necessity for having the working of the school thoroughly examined, and if found efficient, then maintained by the grant that was now asked for.

The pupils then sang a part song in a remarkably pleasing manner, under the direction of Miss Rice, the musical director of the institution. The lady visitors demanded an encore, and an arrangement of the jubilee for the several voices was rendered with good effect.

The pupils having dispersed to the va-

A DRIVE ABOUT THE CITY.
Tally-ho coaches were waiting at the doors to take the party for a drive around the city after the Normal School had been inspected. About the ladies were delighted with all they saw, with the wealth of flowers and foliage, and the many points of interest around the city, the drive was not prolonged unduly, for more work lay ahead, and they desired to reach their hotel.

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The programme for the evening was the inspection of the military stations in Los Angeles, but it was decided to have at least a peep in at the Chamber of Commerce, even if time would not permit a thorough inspection. W. C. Patterson, president-elect of the Chamber, and Superintendent Frank Waggoner did the honors, and invited the visitors to have a short exhibition to the party. Right here the ladies displayed symptoms of incipient rebellion. They wanted to stay longer and examine all the beauties of the chamber, but time was inexorable, and the hands of the clock having moved on space they were urged by a half promise that another opportunity—on Sunday or Monday, perhaps—should be afforded them to visit the chamber.

AT THE ARMORY.

At the Armory the party, accompanied by Gen. Allen, Adjutant-General of the State, were received by Col. W. G. Schreiber, Lieut.-Col. Howland and other regimental officers of the Seventh Regiment; Col. E. S. Miller and Maj. Gen. John Johnson, the general himself being absent in the East, and Col. P. Hanson of Pomona of the Governor's staff.

After a few moments spent in the reception-rooms of the Armory, the visitors were led by Gen. Allen to the platform in the large drill hall. The galleries were filled with spectators, and during the time while the troops were going through the various evolutions, the scene was quite brilliant and striking.

The three companies—Co. A, commanded by Capt. H. Steere; Co. C, commanded by Capt. J. Symms, and Co. F, commanded by Capt. F. Reynolds—upon marching into the hall were formed into battalion by which Col. Schreiber put the battalion through the manual of arms. About half of the movements proscribed in the School of Battalion followed, the boys making a very creditable showing, albeit there is room for improvement in certain directions. Having been dismissed the battalion, the regimental adjutant, Capt. H. D. Alphonse, and inspection and review being omitted, thus concluded this portion of the proceedings.

The Signal Corps made a fine, soldier-like appearance, and were put through a series of evolutions by Lieut. George Lawrence. The Dragoons and Bugle Corps, the command of Major John D. Burnham, might be expected from a body of men commanded by one having such an historic name, acquitted itself well.

After the inspection a pleasant half hour was passed in the Armory parlors, when Col. Schreiber and the regimental officers inspected the part of host very pleasantly. Light refreshments were served, and smoking being prohibited, gambling was not prohibited, and consequently the business of the day ended under pleasant auspices.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

This morning the legislative party will leave the Arcadia depot by the 9:40 train for Whittier, where the State school will be inspected. The drive will be made through the Los Angeles hills to get to the 4 o'clock train on the Southern California line for Highlands, where the asylum will be inspected. On Saturday morning the train will be taken at 8:30 for San Diego where they will arrive at 2 p.m. The proposed sites for a normal school will be visited, and the inspection will be completed.

At 11:50 a.m. on Sunday train will be taken, returning to Los Angeles, which will be reached at 4:45 p.m. It was originally intended that the return to Sacramento should be made on Monday at 2 o'clock, but it is probable that the departure will not be made until Tuesday, the intervening time being filled in by a visit to Mt. Lowe and a trip to Pasadena, where ex-Gov. Markham will be called upon and the respects of the party paid to the late chief of the State.

White politics cuts no particular figure in the work apportioned to the visiting committee, and it is noted that while the Senate committee is dominated by Democrats, the Assembly committee includes only one Democrat in the entire number.

FEBRUARY WEATHER.

Data Compiled from the Records for Sixteen Years.

The chief of the Weather Bureau furnishes for publication the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of February, taken at this station for a period of sixteen years.

It is believed that the facts set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 55 deg.; the warmest February was that of 1886 with an average of 60 deg.; the coldest February was that of 1880 with an average of 51 deg.; the highest temperature during February was 86 deg. on February 23, 1881; the lowest temperature during February was 23 deg. on February 6, 1882.

Precipitation (rain)—Average for the month, 3.37 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 6; the greatest monthly precipitation was 13.37 inches in 1884; the least monthly precipitation was .14 inch in 1885; the maximum amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 3.94 inches on February 14-15, 1887.

Clouds and weather—Average number of cloudy days, 14; average number of partly cloudy days, 9; average number of cloudy days, 5.

Wind—The prevailing winds have been from the northeast; the highest velocity of wind during any February was forty miles on February 17, 1884.

Regarding the general appropriation there has existed some misconception. Two years ago an appropriation of \$45,500 was made for the last fiscal year, and the one now current. Through an oversight no extra appropriation was allowed for the additional expenses incurred in building up what was first thought to be a large sum. Senator Colgan should be adopted as a member of our party, that we would be forced to discharge some of our teachers and shut the doors against many students seeking admission. Most sadly do we need \$90,000, and this sum we sincerely trust will be appropriated by the Legislature.

Some informal discussions followed the statement of Prof. Pierce, several of the members of the committee comparing the Los Angeles Normal School with similar schools at San Jose and other cities. Prof. Pierce explained that four years ago the wants of San Jose and Chico were attended to, and Los Angeles went short. He drew attention to the fact that the Los Angeles school has twice as many pupils as the Chico one and can compare with San Jose for including the scholars in the regular school on the roll of the Normal School, there were very nearly ten thousand pupils.

And while San Jose asks for an appropriation of \$102,000, Los Angeles asks for only \$90,000. In response to a question Prof. Pierce stated that the cost per capita in this State is \$75, while in Germany it is \$300.

The matter ended here but from the general tenor of the remarks made by the committee men it would seem as if the Normal School could not suffer when the time arrived for the Legislature to make the appropriation.

Lively Little Blaze.

A still alarm at 12 o'clock yesterday called chemical engine No. 1 to No. 750 North Alameda street, where a coal-oil lamp had fallen over and started quite a lively blaze. The damage done by fire and water can be covered easily by \$200; no insurance. Joe Wert was the occupant of the house, which was owned by Shaffer Bros.

ONLY ONE CASE.
An Exaggerated Report of Typhoid Fever at the Jail.

An alarming report to the effect that there was an epidemic of typhoid fever among the prisoners confined in the County jail was bruited about the County yesterday, and caused no little consternation among those of the officials whose business compels them to visit that institution.

Upon investigation, however, it was ascertained that, while the rumor was founded upon fact to some extent, it was grossly exaggerated.

The first intimation of the affair emanated from the Sheriff's office, in the form of a petition to the Board of Supervisors asking for permission to remove George Gibbs, a prisoner at the County jail, from that institution to the County Hospital. It being intimated to the County Hospital that Gibbs showed symptoms of typhoid fever, the board readily granted the request, but upon consulting the District Attorney, this order was promptly rescinded, as it appeared that the Supervisor had no power to make.

Subsequently, Jailer Kennedy appeared before Judge Clark and filed an affidavit to the effect that said Gibbs was suffering from typhoid fever and that his presence in the jail was dangerous, and it appeared that there was a deputy sheriff stationed at the County Hospital, the sick man was removed.

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HOPE IS BACK.

Returned from El Paso in Custody of an Officer.

Capt. Henry Heep of the El Paso police arrived last night on the late overland train, having in custody C. G. Hoyt, who fled from this city to escape the consequences of some rash young high-living and consequent use of forged paper.

The story of his doings was accurately recorded in The Times the day he was apprehended, and is substantially correct.

As a matter of fact, instead of being a hardened Eastern crook, as first supposed he is a very nice, well-bred fellow. He is really secretary of the Diamond Match Company of Chicago, in which he has shares of stock, and in which his father is a large stockholder. He is a son of a man who is a traveling salesman, and the boy has been dismissed the battalion, and is now looking for dress and lodgings with the regimental adjutant, Capt. H. D. Alphonse, and inspection and review being omitted, thus concluded this portion of the proceedings.

The Signal Corps made a fine, soldier-like appearance, and were put through a series of evolutions by Lieut. George Lawrence. The Drums and Bugles Corps, the command of Major John D. Burnham, might be expected from a body of men commanded by one having such an historic name, acquitted itself well.

Subsequent officers are assured that Hoyt is not "crooked," and if his story is correct, the man from whom he stole will be glad to compromise on a repayment of the cash and not prosecute. He has telegraphed home.

ANTARCTIC SEAS.

Interesting Facts Related by a Returned Mariner.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 30.—(Special Correspondence) A mariner and traveler, recently returned from Antarctic seas, tells of interesting facts. What struck him as most obviously distinctive of the South polar region, as compared with the Arctic scenery, was the vastness of the floating mountains of ice. In the Arctic regions the bergs are tall, irregular and pinnaclized; in the South, they are flat-topped. They may be as many as 100 miles long, one twelve miles long, and a floating island of ice thirty miles long. The usual height above the water is about 150 feet and their depth beneath the surface must be seven or eight times as great as this.

This mariner says that it was an easy thing to fill ship with water. The creatures he had apparently never seen a land animal except a seal, and they merely waited to be slaughtered. So merciless was the business that it presages the complete destruction of the animals within a very short time after ships begin frequenting the Antarctic coast.

The penguin is the only bird on the coast which evokes real interest. At all events this steamer bird was the cause of endless amusement to the sailors. But the larger birds of the kind are fierce fighters. The traveler made the entry in the harbor, while aboard ship, about the capture of one of these birds as follows: "We caught an emperor penguin this evening. I was on deck enjoying the beauty of the white night when I saw a bird, and I tried to turn it in. I spotted him on a piece of snow within 200 or 300 yards. I was anxious to make a drawing from an emperor penguin, so went aft and let the mate know, and he ordered away a boat. The penguin was standing in the middle of a round pan of snow about fifty yards in diameter, with a hummock on one side. The creature turned up to the hummock, and then two men behind the hummock, and then three of us landed and spread out. Then we all five advanced, closing in with the penguin as the center of our circle. He got upon a mound of snow as we approached, and then I looked slightly nervous as we drew in; then evidently thinking that this position was dangerous, I tried to get away. He sidled down the mound of snow on his breast, paddling away with his flippers and feet. One of our party made a successful rush over a hard piece of snow in pursuit, and fell on the bird and embraced it, and the penguin looked quite shocked, and threw the man off with a sort of a kick. The others then got him and stood him on his feet and looked at him as we struggled after it through the soft snow. When we got near it again, five of us made a rush at it and the booby got in first, and scragged it with both hands round the neck. The two rolled over in the snow, and the penguin freed its neck and began to let drive with its beak at the booby's feet, the man holding it by the belt. It was a hard fight, and he resisted, hacked him to pieces. The mariner said he had found the watch and chain and the penguin had given it back to him. The mariner said he had been given to him. Today he was booked at the City Prison on the charge of robbery, and Brown had a charge of receiving stolen property entered against him. Moore had returned to Los Angeles and a dispatch was sent him to come to the city and prosecute the case.

SAYS IT IS TRUE.

"Yes, the story is substantially correct as telegraphed," said Chief Moore to a Times reporter at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. "There were two men, and when he refused to give up his pocket knife, he found that he had been robbed of a magnificent gold watch and chain, presented to him by the Los Angeles fire department. He notified the police of the robbery, and on Sunday night they approached him and Brown, a drayman, a saloon on Jackson street, where he was trying to sell the stolen watch and chain. Brown told the officers he had got the watch and chain from a colored man named Thomas Williams, to sell. The officers arrested Williams on Monday. He said he had found the watch and chain in his possession, and when he had been given to him. Today he was booked at the City Prison on the charge of robbery, and Brown had a charge of receiving stolen property entered against him. Moore had returned to Los Angeles and a dispatch was sent him to come to the city and prosecute the case.

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DOWN TO WORK.

The Senate Has a Red Hot Session.

Ample Scope for Talk is Furnished by the Reilly Funding Bill.

The Victory of the Woman Suffragists—Efforts to Lessen the Burden of State Expenditures.

Other Gossip.

SACRAMENTO. Jan. 29.—(Special Correspondence.) After the hiatus caused by the inaugural ball, the Senate got down to work today, and in a red-hot session of two hours in the morning passed a resolution knocking the ground out from under Assemblyman Bledsoe's feet and disposing of an opportunity for that statesman and his co-workers in the Assembly to go before the Congress of the United States as originators of opposition in this Legislature to further legislation on the part of the government toward the Pacific railroads, but still leaving it to be inferred that the Assembly was not in on the proposition, as the Senate resolution was immediately telegraphed to Washington, and whatever action the Assembly may now take will have the appearance of having been forced on them by the Senate.

As stated in my special dispatch to The Times, the chief objection to the Assembly resolution against the Reilly bill appears to have been directed against Mr. Bledsoe, who introduced the resolution which goes by his name, but which was framed by Assemblyman W. H. Helm, of Contra Costa, and the name of the author was omitted by the McGowans' substitute because they did not choose to be classed in any sense as followers of Mr. Bledsoe, who, as one of them termed it, was "neither fish, fowl nor good red herring." In other words, they did not propose to have their political master stoned by an "old school" member of the Legislature to call off. Of course, some personal feeling between Senator McGowan and his colleague from Humboldt had something to do with the former's denunciation of the latter, and the following circular, mailed in San Francisco yesterday in enveloped bearing the words: "Office of Adolph Stroh, No. 1, Montgomery Block, San Francisco, Cal., and which was received by nearly every member of the two houses, may have had something to do with the haste with which the Senate disposed of Mr. Bledsoe today:

"The following resolutions were unanimously carried at a mass-meeting of the citizens of San Francisco, held in Metropolitan Temple, January 23, 1895.
"Whereas the Bledsoe resolution passed by the Assembly on January 23, 1895, against the 'Reilly Funding Bill,' represents the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of California; and, whereas, we look upon the action of the State Senate in postponing a vote on said resolution as being directly against the interests of the people of San Francisco, in mass-meeting assembled, this Saturday evening, January 26, 1895, that we demand of the State Senate that the Bledsoe resolution against the Reilly Funding Bill be immediately passed, without any amendment, evasion, substitution or delay."

GEORGE T. GADEF, Chairman.
"Resolved, that we respectfully ask the State Legislature of California, to at once provide some means, whereby public work can be provided by municipalities for the destitute men of our State, who are willing and able to work, and cannot find it."
"GEORGE T. GADEF, Chairman."
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"GEORGE T. GADEF, Chairman."

A number of Assemblments were highly indignant at receiving this circular, and it furnished an occasion for Mr. Weysse of Santa Monica to unload his wrath. "I have been denounced," he said to the Times, "as a 'railroad man,' because I voted against Mr. Bledsoe's resolution when it passed the Assembly. I am a 'railroad man,' neither am I a Populist. I firmly believe in the government obtaining every cent due it from these roads, by foreclosure or otherwise, but I am opposed to the government operating them. And I do see with the Republicans of the Assembly that this man Bledsoe force his leadership upon them. He goes to San Francisco and takes lunch at Sutro and then this circular is mailed to us here. Bledsoe's resolution was logically drawn and that's why I voted against it."

The Humboldt statesman was not surprised at this treatment of him. "I tried to pass the Senate, but he was mad. He will endeavor to have it put through tomorrow, and telegraphed to Washington as an Assembly-expression of opinion, and let Congress form its own ideas as to what the people of California want. The text of the McGowans' resolution, which cost about \$30 to telegraph to Washington, is as follows:

THE SUBSTITUTE.

"Whereas, the subsidy bonds of the United States issued in aid of the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad are about falling due, as well as the obligations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the United States arising in connection therewith, and a suitable time has now arrived for proposing a bill and determining the relations of the State of California and its people to the Central Pacific Railroad, and establishing upon a proper basis the future method of administration of said railroad and the rates of compensation to be hereafter charged for transportation of persons and property thereon, in order that the State of California may now be relieved from the unjust burdens heretofore imposed upon it and its people in connection therewith; and, whereas, California, since it became one of the States of the Union in 1850, has made no contribution to the cost of the United States, for which, partly on account of the geographical separation from the older States of the Union and its divergent interests, the said State has received comparatively little return or compensation in any form; and, whereas, the contributions of the people of California to the service of the people, and not for any special or particular benefit or advantage to the State of California; and, whereas, divers bills, among others the bill known as the Reilly bill, are now pending in Congress, most of which would complete an extension of the debt of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the United States, and the retention of the said railroad in the hands of the present managers thereof; and, whereas, notwithstanding the equitable right of the State of California to the people to the use of the said property, it is much the general part thereof, without imposing upon them any burdens predicated in anywise upon the cost of the creation of this railroad as a military necessity for the use and benefit of the whole country, serious danger exists to the burden of providing for interest charges on the great and extravagant outlay made in its construction, which may be thrown upon the commerce of California and the commerce in which its people are interested; and whereas, in the opinion of the Legislature of the State of California, the use of the Central Pacific Railroad, or at least

so much thereof as lies east of the city of Sacramento, should be furnished by the United States to the people of the State of California and those interested and concerned in its commerce, without other compensation therefor than such charges as are reasonably sufficient to defray the current expenses of the operation of such portion of said railroad, and the United States should provide and pay all costs and expenses growing out of the construction of said railroad, and the erection of said property:

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that the Senators and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, be and they are hereby earnestly requested to defeat said Reilly bill and all other measures of the like character for the extension of the debt of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the United States, and that in lieu thereof the same be provided providing that the United States shall, by its Secretary of War or other proper officer designated by it on that behalf, enter into and take possession of and forever thereafter operate the said Central Pacific Railroad or any part thereof, and shall be required to provide for or cause to be maintained on the part of the government, and shall from its own resources pay, discharge and cancel all existing debts, constituting a lien on said property, and shall hereafter impose upon the commerce of the State of California, and that in which it and its people are interested, only such charges for transportation of persons and property, and said road shall be maintained to provide for or defray the current operating expenses of said railroad, and that, subject to such payment of such current operating expenses of the State of California and its people and those interested in carrying on and promoting its commercial interests shall hereafter be allowed the free use of said property."

The measure is much less radical than Mr. Bledsoe's and in that respect will doubtless meet with more favor in Congress. Senator McGowan nearly precipitated a good-sized row by his haste, as it left the Senators who voted "no" about in the same attitude. The bill was referred to a committee of seven, and Earl remedied this by bringing forward a funding bill of his own in which all had an opportunity to record themselves as they pleased.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The woman suffragists are elated at what they are pleased to consider a victory achieved today, in having the substitute for the Waymire bill passed to a second reading instead of going back to the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. The substitute is in the nature of a constitutional amendment, striking out the word "male" from the statutes providing for the qualifications of voters.

RETRENCHMENT IDEAS.

There is a beautiful chance for the Republican members of the Legislature, following the suggestions of Gov. Markham in his farewell message, to show what they can do in the way of relieving the State of some of its burdens of expenditures. Whether or not they will choose to adopt Gov. Markham's suggestions, or even strike out to issue a massive license when the offending bill is again introduced, is at least a question.

The Christian Endeavor Union Society will hold a session at the Cavalry Presbyterian Church, this city, February 3, commencing at 5:30 p.m.

The Athletic Association of the Riverside High School will give a field day Saturday afternoon at Alpine Park. The list of events include 100 yards, open, running high jump, pole vault, fifty-yards dash, broad jump, 100 yards handicap, one mile bicycle, 440 yards run, putting the shot, one-quarter mile relay race. The admission is to be free.

On Sunday night, Raynor of Wyoming and party, occupying a special car, were sidetracked at the Santa Fe and will spend a couple of days visiting the orange groves of the valley.

James Boyd is in Los Angeles to represent Riverside in attendance upon the session of the American Pneumological Society.

Sheriff Johnson is collecting a cabinet of specimens of ore from the many gold mines in Riverside county and will have them on exhibition at his office at the Courthouse.

The game seems to have been played the first time on the grounds near this city by a Riverside team and a team from Los Angeles, has been postponed indefinitely, because of word being received from W. R. Word of Los Angeles, that he would be unable to participate, owing to carry out their wishes in this respect.

I want to say, too, that I believe the members of both houses are in line with the same idea. Whatever excess of expenditure there has been so far this session, I think has grown out of the general confusion attending the election of the United States Senator. When he was appointed, the senatorial extravagance in the matter of clerks and attaches robes this of the significance it might otherwise have.

Gov. Budd, however, is hopeful. In an interview today he spoke briefly, and it is likely of his ideas on the subject to the Times, he said: "I am a Populist. He is not, and is not the outgrowth of my election as Governor. I have always been in favor of economic government, and I endorse the recommendations of Gov. Markham's message of two years ago. There is no question but that the people of the State are in earnest in their demand now for a reduction of expenses, and I hope to be able to carry out their wishes in this respect. I want to say, too, that I believe the members of both houses are in line with the same idea. Whatever excess of expenditure there has been so far this session, I think has grown out of the general confusion attending the election of the United States Senator. When he was appointed, the senatorial extravagance in the matter of clerks and attaches robes this of the significance it might otherwise have.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Adjourned Session of the City Council.

Board of Education Asked to Present Plans of Proposed Improvements.

Meeting of the Park Commissioners—Matters of Interest at the Court-house—The Doctor Case. Court Notes.

The City Council yesterday requested the Board of Education to prepare and present plans and estimates for the proposed school improvements. Some other Council business was done. The Park Commission had its regular meeting and took measures to suppress immorality in the city parks. In the afternoon the Board of Public Works and Sewer Committee drove, besides to other places, to the location where it is proposed to make a new connection between the San Pedro street sewer and the conduit of the South Side Irrigation Company.

At the Courthouse yesterday interest centered in the second attempt of Doctor, the embezzler, to gain his freedom through habeas corpus proceedings. A peculiar suit was also on trial.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The City Council. FURTHER DEBATE ON SCHOOL BOND QUESTION.

Nine o'clock yesterday morning was the hour to which the City Council had adjourned, but the only persons in the Council chamber at that time were Deputy City Clerk Wilde, Officer Davis as acting sergeant at arms and one reporter. Councilman Kinney was in the committee-room and would probably have been in the chamber if there had been enough other members present to constitute a quorum. Councilman Munson came in within three minutes afterward, but it was 9:30 o'clock by the time a quorum could be secured. Deputy Wilde acted as clerk. All the members except Mr. Savage and President Teed were present.

Councilman Munson moved—that the Mayor be requested to return the resolution of award, without his approval, for the severing of St. Paul's avenue. Adopted.

It was also moved by the same member that the City Engineer be requested to devise a plan for relieving the nuisance caused by stormwater at Sixth and Flower streets. Adopted.

Councilman Pessell moved that the Street Superintendent repair Maple avenue between Washington and Twenty-first Streets.

On motion of Councilman Stockwell it was ordered that Cypress avenue be re-gained from near Bennington station on the Glendale branch of the Terminal railway, to where the wagon road on said avenue crosses the Terminal railway.

Councilman Munson said he would like to have the City Attorney call a meeting of the right people made by him regarding the degree to which plans and specifications for the proposed school improvements would need to be prepared before the passage of the ordinance of incorporation to call the election.

City Attorney Dunn, having been called in, stated that there would be technically some objection to calling a meeting to have the City engineer draw up plans and specifications for the proposed school improvements.

Mr. Pitman of the school board suggested that if the motion was to request the school board to prepare plans and estimates it would be better for the board and Council to confer in order to arrive at an agreement as to what extent improvements shall be made.

Mr. Simonton of the school board said he believed it would facilitate proceedings if the Council would inform the board how many new rooms would be allowed in the several locations.

Councilman Pessell, without making any reference to the suggestion of the City Attorney that the school board be first given an outline of the sums that could be allowed for several localities, moved that the school board be requested to present to the Council plans and estimates for needed school improvements.

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Adjourned.

The Park Commission.

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It was stated that the funds for some of the parks were overdrawn and, after discussion, the matter of the advisability of reducing the fence was referred to the superintendent for report at the next meeting of the board.

A committee, consisting of Superintendent Meserve and Commissioner Workman, was appointed to investigate the reported filthy condition of water in Westlake Park.

A petition of W. H. Laws and others, asking for the removal of Edward Welcomer as foreman of Elysian Park, on account of drunkenness, incompetency and abusive language toward his men.

The petition was referred to Superintendent Meserve for investigation.

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Councilman Cross raised the question of immoral behavior at Westlake Park and spoke of the need of having an officer detailed to attend to the matter.

After some further discussion a motion was made requesting the City Council to authorize the employment of a special policeman for service in the parks. The name of L. D. Rich, formerly of the police force, was mentioned in connection with the position.

Adjourned.

An Ideal Saloon.

EXTENSIVE ADVICE TO COUNCILMAN SNYDER.

One of his constituents has written to Councilman Snyder a lengthy letter, giving advice about the management of the city government. The communication urges industrial education, the planting of olive and other fruit trees in the parks and besides these, the letter, among other things, says:

"The liquor traffic has been one of my themes for several years. I am anxious and hope we will do all in your power to take the sale of intoxicants out of the hands of parties who have a private gain or profit from it, and who establish the Gottham system on, I believe, even better than the city appoint a committee to establish ideal saloons."

"My ideal saloon belongs to the city. The manager and his help are paid a salary for serving the public with intoxicating drinks, under strict rules, which provide that she shall not be allowed to handle drunks or any one whose wife or mother demands intoxicants shall not be sold to. No treating should be allowed. This might be easily prevented by having a cashier who takes the name of every person wanting a drink and furnishes them with a ticket calling for the amount he desires, and no more than one ticket shall be sold to the same person within a fixed period."

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This action to foreclose a mortgage on the plaintiff in the sum of \$35,50 and costs, thereby affirming that of the lower court.

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The preliminary examination into the case against Wong Chee, charged with perjury in connection with a recent Chinese shooting scrape, was commenced before Justice Young in the Township Court yesterday, but was concluded, and will be taken up again today.

Sam Taber, the Downey boy charged with the manslaughter of his brother, appealed to Judge McKinley yesterday for his release from the County Jail upon a writ of habeas corpus, but at the close of the hearing was remanded.

"Liquor should be kept out of sight and produced only when a ticket is presented." The profits of the non-intoxicating drinks would be divided among the officers. You can imagine that the officers would do all in their power to sell other articles instead of liquor, and their friends would often take the other articles.

I include some clippings from The Times, containing articles on "Drink Roads of Norway" and "Sweden's Liquor Law." I believe the profits should first go to pay the cost of curing drunkards, and to the support of their families, when necessary."

Want a Fire Alarm Box.

Andrew Glassell and others, representing that they are residents of Fort Hill, filed a petition with the City Council, asking that the fire alarm be placed at Broadway and Rock street. The petition states that they are totally unprotected in this respect, as the nearest fire-alarm boxes are at Temple street and Bunker Hill avenue, and on Main street, opposite the engine house."

The late fire that destroyed the Bank of America, says the position, was the result of carelessness of convenient box telephones from different houses causing mistakes in location. Had direct alarm been sent, the fire could speedily have been arrested.

Odd Protests.

Considerable amusement has been caused by certain protests, which have recently been before the City Council. One of these is against the construction of a certain proposed sewer, which is set forth in the document that the signers are too poor to pay for the improvement. Among the signatures are those of a half dozen or so people, any one of whom would probably feel offend if his note for a considerable sum were refused, on the ground that he was not good for the amount.

City Hall Notes.

The Sewer Committee will meet this afternoon.

The Board of Public Works will meet this morning. There is a large volume of business to be acted on.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

The Courts.

THE FESTIVE DOCTOR STILL PINING FOR LIBERTY.

Alexander Doctor, the festive San Francisco drummer, who was recently brought from New York to answer to the charge of embezzlement preferred against him by M. L. Polaski, the cigar dealer, appealed to Judge Clark yesterday afternoon for his release from the custody of the Sheriff through the medium of habeas corpus proceedings.

Doctor, of Ashman, moved that the Street Superintendent be instructed to repair the east side of Soto street at Third street; also to repair the gutters on the east side of Soto street, at Second street. Adopted.

Councilman Ashman moved that the Street Superintendent be instructed to repair the south side of Court street, between Figueroa street and Beaudry avenue, at an expense not to exceed \$10. Adopted.

Councilman Pessell moved that the Street Superintendent be instructed to cut a gutter across Truman street on the east side of the avenue. Adopted.

A number of the Councilmen formally expressed their views in regard to the street-car service in the respective wards of the city. The matters complained of, it is expected, will be given due attention in a report to be made in the near future by a special committee appointed for that

purpose, consisting of the members of the Board of Public Works.

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The preliminary examination into the case against Wong Chee, charged with perjury in connection with a recent Chinese shooting scrape, was commenced before Justice Young in the Township Court yesterday, but was concluded, and the remaining thirty-seven were duly impaneled as the trial jury for the current term. They are as follows: A. L. Atsill, Joseph E. Barringer, T. C. Caldwell, John Chaffee, John R. Cox, Fred Doh, Pete Dury, James T. Fornier, W. L. Graves, Summer P. Hunt, James C. Kays, L. J. Mathews, Thomas Merdith, John McArthur, Isaac N. Moore, Isaac B. Newton, William A. Osborne, G. H. Pike, Edward A. Preuss, R. W. Pridham, George A. Ralphs, Asst. Richard, W. A. Abbott, F. Abbott, William Raymond, James C. Riley, Edward D. Silent, Harry Siegel, Lester F. Scott, Daniel G. Stevens, Nathan W. Stowell, Jesse R. Umstead, George T. Vail, Thomas M. White, Cyrus Willard and W. R. Wilson.

BIRTH RECORD.

DYREN—James, 29, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Dryden, a son.

PRENTICE—January 29, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Prentice, a son.

DEATH RECORD.

FRASER—John

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS



PASADENA.

THE ILLEGAL WINE SELLERS MUST TAKE COVER.

One Jury Disagreed, but Others Give Verdicts—A Home Missionary Reception—Briefs and Personals.

PASADENA, Jan. 31.—(Special Correspondence.) As predicted, the jury in the case of the People against Confer and Robertson could not reach an agreement. When it became evident about 9 o'clock last evening, that a game of "freeze-out" was on the tap, another game was proposed, and a deck of cards was sent for. A lot of horse blankets from Wiley & Greely's stable were also taken into the jury-room, and those of the jurors who did not play cards wrapped themselves up and snored until morning. Daylight brought no change in the situation, and at 10 o'clock the court was informed that the jury stood eleven to one, with no earthly chance of a change. City Recorder Hosister, finding it useless, discharged the jury and ordered a retrial at once. Officers were sent out to rake in jurors, and the foreman was taken up by much the same tactics that killed him yesterday. The attorney for the defense called his witnesses to testify to the case over again so soon after its first trial, but the Recorder ruled against him, and the trial went on. The jury this time was composed of C. E. Putnam, C. A. McCormick, T. L. Hoag, N. White, W. T. Grimes, Isaac J. Reynolds, M. E. Ellis, Frank Ryer, and A. Jacobs, J. F. Church, L. E. Teasdale, and J. W. Camper.

The prosecution introduced much the same evidence as on the first trial, and to those who were present the day before the tales told about wine and beer seemed like "cold coffee." The case came on for a hearing before Peter J. Peterson, a water man in the Tivoli, was put on the stand for the defense, he having been a witness for the prosecution the day before. He admitted having sold wine to the witnesses at 11:40 a.m., with crackers and vegetables, but though the value of such a layout was 30 cents, he did not charge the customer for it. The incident of 1:30 p.m. of the same day he could not remember, but was sure he had not sold the sherry wine in coffee cups. On cross-examination the attorney for the people attempted to impeach the witness on the ground of contradiction of his statements of the day before. Upon the witness dying, the court had stated the day before that he had not sold the wine. It was excused, and the subpoena was recalled before it was served. When D. Confer was asked if he had ever sold any wine or beer between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. he refused to answer, "because he did not have to." The court ordered him to answer the question, and witness again refused, and was excused on the ground that an admission might criminate himself. Mrs. Jones was an interesting witness put on the stand by the defense, and when asked if she was excused, and he had kissed her uncle as she found him coming out of another restaurant, and detected the aroma of wine upon his beard. It was nearly dark when the attorneys began their argument, and quite dark when the case was given to the jury.

The trial was out about five minutes and agreed on a verdict of guilty.

The case against Werner will not be tried before a jury.

HOME MISSIONARY RECEPTION.

The reception given by the Missionary Society of the Congregational church at Mrs. Charles A. Brew's beautiful home on California street this afternoon, was largely attended, and enjoyed by all present. Refreshments were served in the dining-room by Mrs. John Barnes and Mrs. Van Ornum, assisted by Miss Alice Marion, Miss Jones, and Miss Eaton. A programme was rendered, including a guitar solo by Mrs. Henry Bennett; vocal solo, "If I Were You," by Miss Elizabeth Johnson; and solo, "Love's Sorrows," by Miss Alice Eaton. The house was very beautiful in its decorations of smilax and roses.

A MUSICAL PARTY.

A pleasant musical was given at The Cedars, No. 302 East Colorado street, last evening by H. P. Spaulding, assisted by Mrs. McDaniel Wilson, Mrs. Newton Leithard, and Helen Klamroth. Miss Wilson played an instrument, Ophelia; Mrs. Leithard played Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," and Mr. Klamroth favored the audience with two vocal solos. Mr. Spaulding's violincello solos were artistically rendered, embracing selections from Schumann and the "Serenade" from the seventeenth quartette of Haydn. After light refreshments were served, dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. McBride and son of Winnipeg; Mrs. and Miss Williams of North Carolina; Miss Seal of Boston; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Marcomber, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Leithard, Miss Gardner, H. P. Spaulding, George Cook, H. H. Klamroth, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Miss Sarah Coleman, and Charles Coleman.

ON "MEMORY."

The vestry of the Universalist Church was quite well filled last evening with people interested in Prof. G. Wharton James' lecture on "Memory." He gave some instructive and amusing examples, and dwelt at length upon the value of a cultivation of such a faculty. As a finale to his talk, he gave a curious exhibition on the piano, first playing in his best manner a familiar selection, and then repeating it, changing the key with every line. The professor announced that on the conclusion of his talk, he would show how to develop memory. The applause of the audience testified to great appreciation of the lecture, and a large number will be present to hear the sequel.

ECHO MOUNTAIN NOTES.

Weather January 31, clear and perfect; view, clear for 100 miles.

Among the visitors to Echo Mountain several days ago was A. Tower, of Boston, Mass. So enthused did Mr. Tower become with the delights of the place that he is again at the mountain, and has with him a party of twenty-one people, who are all old Raymond & Whitcomb excursionists, and passing the winter in Southern California.

Last evening was a good one for observatory visitors, for in the pure, clear heavens the planets Venus and Mercury are, just after sunset, in the field, while later in the evening Jupiter, Mars, Sirius and many other celestial beauties are visible.

Among the list of people who are disporting themselves upon the mountains to day are A. Tower, his partner, C. Bridgeman, who are among Boston's heaviest milk contractors; their wives and families;

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gardner, C. H. Higgins, of Boston, Mass.; John W. Gill, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wilder and family of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Schwab, of Rockland, Mass.

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THE ILLEGAL WINE SELLERS MUST TAKE COVER.

One Jury Disagreed, but Others Give Verdicts—A Home Missionary Reception—Briefs and Personals.

PASADENA, Jan. 31.—(Special Correspondence.) Among the arrivals at the Hotel Green today were: Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Wade and Mrs. W. C. Miller, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hall, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. W. T. Aldrich, Mrs. W. B. Ledyard, Mrs. Robert W. Morris, Mrs. William Aldrich Tateum, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. B. Smith, Philadelphia; Charles S. Harmon, Worcester; H. T. Hubbard, Altona, Pa.; A. Phillips, Chicago; H. D. Seaborn, Portland, Ore.; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Rathbun, nurse and three children, Deseront, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Blumauer, San Francisco.

Wednesday afternoon a regular meeting of the North Los Robles Literary Society was held at the home of Miss Wilson, No. 429, North Los Robles Avenue. The subject of the meeting was "The Life and Times of General Holmes," and a large number of the society were present. The chairman, Miss Lucy Chamberlain, opened the meeting. Mrs. Willett presented a biography of General Holmes, and brought out many good points. Miss Chamberlain and Miss Wilson sang "The Old Men's Dream," and Miss Wilson recited "The Story of the Pilgrim." Mrs. Willett presented criticisms on the last meeting, and afterward two new members were admitted into the society.

Superintendent Fulton of the Pasadena street railways says that, beginning February 1, a hourly service of horse-cars will run between the corner of Colorado street and Raymond Avenue and Alameda, with a wire to the station at Colorado. The first car will leave at 7 a.m. and hourly thereafter until 12, when the next car will leave at 1:30 and the next at 2:30 and 4 p.m. respectively. Cars for Illinois street only will leave at 5 and 6 p.m.

The members of Alexandria Lodge, No. 355, Order Sons of St. George, held their annual meeting at the hall of the G.A.R. Hall, Wednesday evening. The large hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and well filled by members and their friends. A pleasant evening was passed singing old-time songs and making away with the good things provided by members. All Englishmen are invited to attend these gatherings.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) Jan. 23, 1895.

E. S. S. Rouse, Santa Ana, Cal.—Dear Sir: I have yours of the 16th, being resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, regarding the harbor at San Pedro; you may rest assured that the Salvation Army, or the petition to its right, made of myself requiring the beating of a drum; also John A. Owen, representing the Grand Army of the Republic local organization of this city, and the commanding officer of the Salvation Army contingent here, appeared and made a strong legal argument against its passage. There was no spirit in the resolution, and the matter, as far as I am concerned, is settled.

George Taylor, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., has received a letter from Redlands inviting him to join with the other associations in Southern California at a Y.M.C.A. convention to be held at Redlands March.

It is announced that Ed Kennedy, for a long time the head of the well-known grocery firm of Kennedy & Co., has resigned from the firm and will hereafter devote himself exclusively to the mining business.

The meeting of the Board of Trade last evening to prepare for continuing the Pomologists was of little avail for the visitors will only pass through Pasadena on their way to Echo Mountain.

Somebody is charged with having poisoned two of Tom Banbury's horses Tuesday night so that they died. The enemy who has resorted to such villainy should be hanged.

The Santa Fe Company's Low Robles association was broken into several times between 6 o'clock and daylight the night of the 20th. The robbers got no money or tickets.

Among recent arrivals at the Spaulding are Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Chase, Miss Chase and Mrs. C. F. Chapman of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dawes of Buffalo, N. Y.

On the evening of February 11, 1895, there will be given at Hotel Green an interesting series of society people of Pasadena have been invited.

It is announced that the ladies of the Christian Church will entertain George Washington and wife on his birthday, February 11 (old style).

A young fellow named Harris was fined \$3 last evening by the Recorder for hitting a Chinaman on the head with a stone.

Card Harvey will go to Boston, where he has secured a situation as agent for a firm of bicycle manufacturers.

MT. LOWE.

Throns of Delighted Tourists Enjoying the Mountain Scenery.

ECHO MOUNTAIN, Jan. 31.—(Special Correspondence.) William H. Howard of Los Angeles gave his Eastern friends a delightful excursion to the mountains yesterday. The party consisted of his mother-in-law, Mrs. J. E. Howard, of Fairport, N. Y.; his aunt, Mrs. E. F. Banks, and Judge H. D. Banks of Springfield, Mass.; George McAllister of Rochester, N. Y., and his son, J. Roy Howard. They drove to Alameda, where they were transferred to the Mt. Lowe Railway, and reached Echo Mountain with appetites sharpened for dinner. They then took saddle animals and climbed the bridle road to the spruce forest, the highest point. Reaching the top, they joined a large party at the observatory, where Jupiter put on his best behavior and exhibited his four moons to good advantage in the clear atmosphere; and the great nebula of Orion spread its filmy light over a large patch of the sky, and the craters and volcanoes of the moon stood out in sharply defined lights and shadows.

The musicals given by the members of the Y.P.S.C.E. of the First Presbyterian Church, at the residence of H. R. Bristol Wednesday evening, was largely attended. The programme was especially good and was greatly appreciated by those who were present.

A marriage license was issued today (Thursday) to William Smith, aged 29 years, of Temescal, San Diego county, and Susan J. Rosenbaum, aged 54 years, of Capistrano, this county.

The current events class of the Ebene Society will meet at the residence of Mrs. Hubbell and Miss Collings, No. 309 West Second Street, Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

C. G. Pixley has sold property in block A of the A. B. Chapman tract near Orange, to E. D. Andrews, for \$380.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Dickinson of this city, Wednesday, January 30, a son.

R. M. Baker departed today for San Diego on a several days' business visit.

L. J. Rose of Los Angeles paid Santa Ana a brief business visit today.

ORANGE COUNTY.

INTERESTING MEETING OF THE MONDAY CLUB.

Electric Lighting of the Streets of Santa Ana the Subject of Discussion—News Notes and Personals.

SANTA ANA, Jan. 31.—(Special Correspondence.) There was an interesting meeting of the Monday Club Wednesday evening in the office of J. G. Scarborough. The topic of discussion was "Electric Lighting for the City of Santa Ana—Public Ownership vs. Private Ownership." Messrs. R. A. S. Wade and J. G. Scarborough both ably represented their sides, Mr. Wade taking the side of public ownership and Mr. Scarborough that of private ownership.

in course of construction all over this valley, and the handsome and most modern store buildings have ever had set up in process of construction in the hands of the architects.

The Pomona Land and Water Company

that has had a long and hard-fought battle with Rev. Henry M. Loud of Detroit, Mich., in the United States courts, for seven years, has at last won its case on every point, and has been paid by the defendant, Loud, the sum of \$111,026. This sum, with interest of \$24,000, was paid in June, 1892, and interest from that date, besides court expenses and fees paid by the plaintiff. The title to some 200 acres of raw land and the water rights thereto, lying in the northern part of Pomona is now settled by the highest court in the Union, and Rev. Loud says he will soon be here to begin improving his property. It is a group of 1000 acres, which brings under the fates of all the stockholders in the Pomona Land and Water Company,

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

EXCITING EXPERIENCE OF A TRAVELING PARTY.

They Came to Grief in Lytle Creek—Notes from the Montenegro Mining District—Contested Election Case.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 31.—(Special Correspondence.) Last evening Mr. and Mrs. J. H. P. Howard and Miss Howard of San Francisco arrived on the Santa Fe from Los Angeles, too late to catch the last motor to Riverside. They were unwilling to wait till morning for a train, so hired a hack and started. They were unable to get the ford of Lytle Creek, on Colton avenue, so continued out E street. The driver was not familiar with the road, and made a wrong turning and got stalled. In trying to pull out one of the horses injured itself internally and dropped dead, leaving them helpless. Mr. Howard took off his shoes, rolled up his trousers and carried the ladies to the land. A hotel porter, who accompanied them, returned for aid, and a team was sent after them and they returned here and waited until this morning.

Wednesday's Letter.

POMONA, Jan. 30.—(Special Correspondence.) The City Trustees, at last night's session, awarded the cement sidewalk contract to Palomares to Wisconsin streets on Holt avenue, to Lawrence Fleming at 9 cents per square foot for the sidewalk and 15 cents per square foot for crosswalks.

Judge F. C. Trotter's demand for \$71.04 rental for land for city park purposes was denied.

A petition in the form of a remonstrance, signed by over one hundred citizens and taxpayers, was presented and warmly championed by J. E. McComas against the passage of an ordinance that had just been read, intended to operate principally against the Salvation Army, or the Salvation Army mode of worship requiring the beating of a drum; also John A. Owen, representing the Grand Army of the Republic local organization of this city, and the commanding officer of the Salvation Army contingent here, appeared and made a strong legal argument against its passage. There was no spirit in the resolution, and the matter, as far as I am concerned, is settled.

Henry Morse has just returned from Montenegro mining district, where he has seen valuable locations. The district has twenty claims developed from forty to one hundred and ten feet in depth, with excellent showing, and considerable gold is being taken out by arrastres. This district is but little known because it is located on the desert. It is forty-five miles north of Water's Station, on the Southern Pacific, with Colton, Sprague about twelve miles to the south. The miners are few, but the railroad and the roads are good, and the country is rich in gold.

Finally the ordinance was referred back to the City Attorney.

An ordinance intended to regulate the trap and beggar question was read (somewhat after the Orange county measure,) and also referred back to the City Attorney.

The bill was considerably spirited talk also upon the matter of the food-water that it is said by those in that locality, threatens to destroy not only Alameda street, but the lots of private owners thereabout, they desiring the city authorities to have it removed into its former channel, which the complainants say it has been thrown off by the city company, just above their barn. The whole matter was referred to the Street Superintendent.

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An ordinance intended to



Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

The Weather.
U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 31, 1895.—The barometer registered at 5 a.m., 30.00; at 5 p.m., 30.00. The thermometer at the corresponding time showed 42 deg. and 57 deg. Maximum temperature, 63 deg.; minimum temperature, 37 deg. Character of weather, clear.

Balometer reduced to sea level.

DAILY BULLETIN.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on January 30, 1895. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., seventy-fifth meridian time, by George E. Franklin, Observer.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.

	Balometer	Temperature
Los Angeles, clear	30.02	55
San Diego, clear	30.04	58
San Luis Obispo, clear	30.05	58
Pismo Beach, clear	30.05	58
San Francisco, clear	30.06	52
Sacramento, clear	30.06	52
Burbank, clear	30.06	54
Pasadena, clear	30.08	50
Rossmoor, clear	30.20	46
Portland, cloudy	30.24	42

If you would hear the dollars clink,
(Printer's Ink).

Do not waste cast-off clothing. "Economy is the road to wealth." It also enables those already wealthy to help the destitute. Save from moth and mildew old, partially worn clothing, children's clothing, any garment that can no longer be used for children's clothing. Anything of this description left at the Times' business office will be useful in supplying those much in need. No matter how small the amount you have, or how badly worn, it will be useful to those with no money to buy new. If inconvenient to send in the articles you have, get them ready, notify us, and they will be called for.

Fashionable carriages.—Mr. Frank L. Wright, secretary of the James A. Wright & Sons' Carriage Company, of St. Louis, Mo., is spending a few days in our city and is stopping at the Hollenbeck Hotel. Any of our citizens contemplating the purchase of fine carriages for the use of their family should drop in to Mr. Wright and he will take pleasure in calling on them and exhibiting cuts of the latest designs in fashionable carriages, manufactured by his house, which has an established reputation of over forty years, making only the best grade of vehicles.

Bring your odd or waste periodicals, magazines or old books to the Times office, we have a demand and they will be called for, and they will be given to the poor and unfortunate.

Last day of Turkish rug—Today the entire collection will be closed out at auction at No. 42 South Spring street. The finest silk rug, valued at \$15,000, will be sold today.

Robert Samish of San Francisco, specialist in chinaware, is forming a class here. Applied School of Art and Design, No. 225 West Second street.

The body of the unknown man, who killed himself yesterday, is still at Kresge & Brees' morgue. His name is supposed to be Sales Whitman.

R. E. Young has removed his office from Wilson Block, First and Spring, to the Broadway Building, No. 429 South Broadway.

Fifty cents round trip on Terminal Railway to Long Beach and San Pedro. Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning Monday.

Kreigel & Brosse wired to A. Fritch, East Lake City, yesterday, telling him of his wife's death. The funeral will be on Sunday.

Go to the Woman's Exchange, No. 3306 South Broadway, for Indian baskets and Mexican draw work. New lot just received.

The greatest citrus fair ever held in the Union Avenue school building Tuesday night and did considerable damage.

The daughter of the late Francis McCullagh, late of Dundalk, Ireland, is requested to call at the office of Vice-Consul Mortimer, Temple Block.

Jane Laselle was picked up by Patrolman Cox yesterday wandering about Insane and was taken to the County Jail for safe keeping.

Lulu G. Vernevalle Chinaman, had his misfortune Sunday to lose his team which ran away from near Howard Street and up to yesterday had not been heard from.

Ermanno Merheim, book-keeper for Gusto Bernard's winery, while walking on Second street in front of the Hollenbeck cafe last night, fell through the elevator well. His head was badly bruised. He was treated at the Receiving Hospital.

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Meade of Redlands are at the Westminster.

Mrs. C. D. Salvo and maid of Utica, N. Y., is at the Nadeau.

Frank A. Wright of St. Louis, Mo., is staying at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. McKenna of Denver are quartered at the Westminster.

Mr. D. Chase and family of Baltimore have arrived at the Hotel Roma.

A. G. Hoffman of Joliet, Ill., is at the Hollenbeck, accompanied by his wife.

C. F. Saunders and wife and Miss Grace Saunders of Chicago are located at the Hotel Roma.

James G. Clark and J. A. McClure of Denver are staying at the Westminster for a few days.

Ira C. Farney, a prominent fire-brick manufacturer of Scoville, O., is visiting Los Angeles and vicinity.

J. Troutman and wife of Lexington, Ky., and J. Alexander Yoel of San Jose are among the Nadeau guests.

James M. Bell of Oakland and J. H. Deardorff of San Diego were among the arrivals at the Westminster yesterday.

The Misses R. Dailey and Canfield of Boston and A. S. C. Blace of Santa Barbara are temporarily domiciled at the Westminster.

P. B. Hanscom, lately a merchant of Roma, is at the Roma, to locate in business here, with his wife and mother, Mrs. M. E. Ricker.

Among the Eastern arrivals at the West-

ern.

COUPON.

This will entitle the bearer to one copy of "Gathered Jewels of Song," upon presentation at our office, and the payment of 25 cents; 100 pages of late, choice, popular songs, with music. THE TIMES, Times Bldg., First and Broadway.

Amidst the Eastern arrivals at the West-



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LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL
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